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Defends Nixon Timetable**Laird Sees U.S. Troops Out of Combat by Mid-71**

By Fred Farris
ASHINGTON, May 12.—U.S. Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today with Congress not far from his hands in the House and asserted the United States would have no more troops combat in Vietnam within 13 days.

The Vietnamization program is so well, Mr. Laird told senators at the end of the next year, while there will be U.S. ground forces in Vietnam they will not be assigned to combat missions. The coming year ends June 30, 1971.

Laird, appearing before the Armed Services Committee, reiterated President Nixon's promise that U.S. forces now operating against Communist sanctuaries inside Cambodia would all be by the end of next month.

"A thousand" already have been withdrawn, he said.

President himself, meaning members of the AFL-CIO executive council, reporting quantities of arms and ammunition captured by allied forces acting against Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia. The Presi-



Melvin R. Laird

dent told the labor leaders, according to White House spokesman Ron Ziegler, that "in terms of military equipment and supplies seized, the operation is an enormous success, far exceeding expectations."

The defense secretary apparently sought to dispel congressional

Enemy Put Off Balance**Weeks in Cambodia: Allies Report on Gains**

By James P. Sterba

SINGAPORE, May 12 (NYT)—Allied gunboats reached Vietnamese refugees claimed today that after 100 miles of operations in Cambodian waters, they had fragmented the enemy's Communist military command, pushed the enemy's fighting units off balance and captured enough munitions supplies to have sustained enemy attacks for five days.

At the same time, these officials on the Saigon command level said field commanders said ground troops had thus far fought only a tiny fraction of densely jungled sanctuaries had assaulted and pushed back in recent days.

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fears over widening of the Indo-China war. He said President Nixon's plan for Vietnamizing the war—turning it over to South Vietnamese forces—was "the most credible" method so far for ending the U.S. role. He told the committee:

"Every timetable we've set, every troop withdrawal, has been met. Every single public announcement, every timetable, has been met. Each time . . . from the first withdrawal announcement at Midway, every pledge has been honored."

The administration is striving to convince anxious senators it is not escalating the war and that the Cambodian operation was undertaken just to neutralize a Communist threat to the orderly pullout of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia.

But Senate critics of Mr. Nixon's decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia are rallying behind a bipartisan amendment, approved yesterday by the Foreign Relations Committee, which would cut off funds for any U.S. troops or advisers operating in Cambodia after June 30 this year.

Mr. Laird argued against the measure, saying it might interfere with President Nixon's ability to protect American troops in neighboring South Vietnam.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania predicted that the amendment, sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., and Frank Church, D.-Idaho, would not pass the Senate. He suggested as a substitute a Senate declaration opposing a wider war.

Credibility Gap

This, of course, would be an endorsement of President Nixon's policy. The problem, as Senate critics see it, is a "credibility gap" between Mr. Nixon's pledge to reduce the war and withdraw another 150,000 troops and his action taken barely two weeks later, committing thousands of GIs in Cambodia.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said he thought there was a good chance the Senate would approve the Cooper-Church amendment, which would be tied to a House-passed military sales bill.

But Sen. Scott said he felt the amendment could not get Senate sanction, citing "the White House position . . . that the power of the Senate . . .

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Associated Press
LONG VIEW OF BATTLE—Photos of south Lebanon taken by a passing civilian showing Lebanese citizens fleeing the region in a car loaded with their belongings, and smoke from an explosion in the battle area.**IOC Acts in Amsterdam****'76 Olympic Sites: Montreal In Summer; Denver, Winter**

By Mike Katz

AMSTERDAM, May 12—Montreal was awarded the 1976 Summer Olympic Games today. Denver will be host to the 1976 Winter Games, not to the 1976 Winter Games.

The vote by the International Olympic Committee was a surprise, especially to Moscow, which had been bidding to become the first Communist city to host the Olympics and had been considered the favorite. Los Angeles was considered to have been the second choice among the 70 IOC delegates for the Summer Games. The Soviet delegation charged that it was the victim of a deal between the two North American cities.

Moscow led after the first ballot with 28 votes, only eight short of the required majority. Montreal was second with 25 and Los Angeles third with 17.

With the third place city eliminated for the second ballot, Moscow did not gain any votes. Montreal, meanwhile, picked up 16 finish with 41. One second-round vote of the secret ballot was left blank.

Soviets Charge Collusion
The Soviet delegation charged that there had been collusion among the IOC delegates to keep the Olympics as a "privilege of the West."

Karen Khatenaturov, the press attaché of the Moscow group, allegedly read a statement saying that the "secret second ballot was inspired by interests of sport and strengthening of Olympic ideals."

The Russian statement also asserted that Moscow was the "only city bidding for the 21st Olympics that accepted all the conditions of the IOC and gave the necessary guarantees."

Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles earlier had admitted that there were strong political overtones to the vote, especially to the switching of the Los Angeles votes from the first ballot to Montreal on the second. Mr. Yorty added that he personally was glad that Montreal had won the games if Los Angeles couldn't—as long as they remained in the "free world."

Judge Blackmun, a quiet and scholarly member of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, said:

"I am troubled by an awareness of the awesome responsibility of this new assignment. I sincerely hope that I have the character and the strength and the intellectual capacity adequately to fulfill it."

Judge Blackmun will not participate in the 60 argued cases still awaiting written decision but is expected to take part in hundreds of other cases before the term ends next month.

Pierre Charbonneau, the head of the Montreal delegation, suggested even before the voting that there might have been a deal between Montreal and Los Angeles.

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Israel Thrusts Into Lebanon To Wipe Out Guerrilla Bases

(Continued from Page 1)
two Katyusha rocket launchers, their rockets aimed toward north-east Israel and equipped with time-clock devices triggered for firing tonight.

The spokesman said the Israeli raiders also had unearthed "some Arab guerrilla headquarters, ammunition caches and documents."

Although initially the Israeli assault did not seem to have accomplished outstanding results, the spokesman insisted the attack conveyed a striking "lesson" message for Lebanon and the guerrillas it harbored.

"The Israeli force crossed the [Lebanese] border," he said, "and it may cross again."

The Israeli spokesman declined to specify the size of the Israeli-Lebanon raiding force, but dismissed as "sheer exaggeration" Arab assertions broadcast today that it contained 2,000 men and up to 200 tanks.

The spokesman declined comment on Arab broadcast claims that several Israeli tanks and at least one Israeli plane were destroyed.

The Israeli force, according to the spokesman, appears to be one of the lengthiest since the 1967 war, exceeding in duration a 15-hour Israeli armored force attack on Karameh in Jordan, in March 1968 and a nine-hour armored force sweep later along part of Egypt's Red Sea shore.

The Israeli spokesman said the Lebanon raiders completed their mission about sundown and began preparing to return home. If the withdrawal was contested, he said, the raiders might not clear back into Israel until sometime tomorrow.

Israeli planes provided both aerial cover and supporting fire for the Lebanon raiders, the spokesman said, without specifying if they attacked many ground targets.

The Israeli raid climaxed a mounting series of Arab terrorist attacks on Israeli targets from Lebanon bases, as well as vigorous official discussions here on several issues linked with Israel's relations with the United States and Lebanon.

According to Israeli officials, seven Israelis were killed and 18 wounded in attacks during the past ten days by Lebanese-based guerrillas, who are said to have staged 61 "terrorist acts" since April 1, in which 23 Israeli settlements were hit by rocket, mortar, bazooka or small arms fire. Morale in some of the settlements began sagging.

Since Israeli policy holds that toleration of such attacks incites more of them, Defense Minister Moabit Dayan and Premier Golda Meir warned that Israel might retaliate unless the guerrilla attacks halted. The warnings were ignored.

In debating a retaliatory blow, Israeli officials reportedly tried to judge its effects on their chances of obtaining more warplanes from the United States, which had urged "minimum Israeli activity along the Lebanon front."

The debate reportedly also featured an attempt to appraise how a punitive Israeli attack against the guerrillas might affect the Beirut regime, under pressure since last year from guerrillas who want further freedom for attacks against Israel. The Israelis, not particularly hostile to the Lebanon government, hesitate about taking any action which the guerrillas could turn against the Beirut administration.

Whatever the outcome of the discussions about the United States and Lebanon, another issue apparently proved paramount in the decision to retaliate—the fact that the guerrilla attacks were beginning to erode the morale of some of the Israeli settlers along the Lebanon borders. Israel regards such settlers as important to the existence and security of the state.

Arab Version of Raid

BERTRIT, May 12 (NYT)—Palestinian commandos, Lebanese guns and the Syrian Air Force combined today to oppose an Israeli sweep

into the Arkoub, a guerrilla stronghold in southeastern Lebanon.

King Hussein of Jordan telephoned President Charles Helou of Lebanon to offer help, and in the evening, the Egyptian chief of staff arrived with a message from President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt.

The Lebanese government announced that up to midnight, when the Israeli were withdrawing after a day-long attack, the Lebanese Army had lost six tanks, while seven Israeli tanks, seven half-tracks and one ammunition carrier had been destroyed.

The Lebanese also admitted losing three field guns, an anti-aircraft gun and four trucks.

They gave their casualties at six soldiers killed and 15 wounded, three of them seriously.

A Syrian communiqué admitted three MiG-17s lost, two of which crashed on Lebanese territory and one in Syria. It said three Syrians were killed, one of them a pilot, and three men wounded.

The Syrians claimed to have shot down three Israeli planes. In addition, they said they had put a tank unit out of action and destroyed two mortars; an observation post on Mount Hermon and two Israeli camps in the Kuneitra area.

A spokesman for the commando organization el-Fatah said the commandos had recaptured the "Martyr Salah base, our second advance base, which had been occupied by 40 tanks in the morning."

He added that the Israelis were "never able to enter our main base areas at Habraou, Kfar Choua and Kfar Hamam."

Tonight a. the Israelis withdrew, using large numbers of helicopters, Israeli artillery laid down a heavy barrage between Fraida and Marjayoun, the Fatah spokesman said.

The Israeli attack began with Phantom aircraft supporting armor thrusting from the occupied Golan Heights of Syria across the southern shoulder of Mount Hermon into the Arkoub.

While Lebanese heavy guns fired from west of the Hasbani River, the commandos, estimated to number 2,000 to 3,000, stood their ground. Trucks, buses and faxes jammed with men were seen heading for the Arkoub from points all over Lebanon.

The Arkoub—a region around 9,000-foot Mount Hermon in the corner between Lebanon, Syria and Israel—has been a center of growing commando strength since about Christmas, 1968. It was given official recognition as a guerrilla redoubt by an agreement reached by the Lebanese government and the commandos in Cairo last Nov. 3 after weeks of fighting between those two sides.

Syrian MiG-17s came to the support of the commandos and Lebanese eight hours after the fighting had started today. One of the Syrian MiGs, hit by the Israelis, crashed on Lebanese territory.

Syrian and Iraqi artillery were reported to have opened up on the cease-fire line in an effort to give additional support.

The size of the attacking Israeli force was not known, but military sources here estimated it at a brigade of 2,000 to 3,000 men.

The Palestine Armed Struggle Command estimated that 50 Israeli commandos took part in the attack. It said that ground fire kept the planes at high altitude. The command also said fierce hand-to-hand resistance forced the Israelis to withdraw from several points.

U.S. Urges Restraint

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters)—The White House today appealed for restraint in the Middle East and said the U.S. government could not condone the continued cycle of violence there.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler issued the brief statement, without mentioning Israel or the Arab states by name or Israel's assault earlier today on Arab guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon.

The United States continues to urge the utmost restraint on both sides, to avoid further loss of life and heightening of tensions in the area," he told a press conference.

Russia Delays Recognition Of Sihanouk

But Hails Formation Of Exile 'United Front'

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, May 12 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has welcomed the formation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's "United Front of Cambodia," but so far continues to refrain from granting his government-in-exile formal recognition.

Tass, the official Soviet press agency, today distributed a telegram sent on Sunday by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to Sihanouk now living in Peking. The telegram avoided the subject of recognition, although the "United Front" has been granted full legitimacy by North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, Communist China, North Korea, Cuba, Albania, Yugoslavia, Syria and Iraq.

The failure of the Soviet Union to extend recognition to the "United Front," which was set up formally on May 6, has led to some speculation here that a basic division of opinion may have developed between Moscow and the Far Eastern Asian Communist regimes on the wisdom of withdrawing recognition from the Lon Nol government now in power in Cambodia.

Options Open

But the generally favorable tone of Mr. Kosygin's message left the impression that recognition cannot be ruled out. Most Asian experts here said Moscow is probably keeping all options open, pending further developments "on the ground" in Indochina.

Since Mr. Kosygin's press conference on May 4, the Soviet Union has been waging a propaganda campaign against the United States and diplomatically has urged other countries to get the United States to withdraw its forces. The campaign is seen here as part of the larger Soviet effort to isolate the United States in the world arena.

The Soviet Union, which has granted aid to Cambodia, may also be wary of pulling out of Phnom Penh and leaving the field completely to the Americans. It may suspect that with Sihanouk living in Peking, it would have little leverage on any actions he might take.

At that press conference, Mr. Kosygin was asked directly which Cambodian regime Moscow recognized. He answered ambiguously:

"We recognize the neutral Cambodian government, the one that conducts a policy of peace, not a policy of war. We continue to hold that view."

The Soviet Union still maintains its ambassador in Phnom Penh. The Cambodian diplomatic community here has been split since the downfall of Sihanouk.

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Reject British Proposal

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI)—The Russians today finally went on record with a definite no to proposals to renew the International Geneva convention on Indochina and reactivete the International Control Commission.

They said the proposal by Britain, a cochairman with the U.S.S.R. to reactivate the 1954 and 1962 conventions was "indicrous."

The official news agency Tass, in commentary signed by Natalia Zinovaya and distributed for today's newspapers, called the British government "apologists of American aggression."

Treblinka Camp Head Goes on Trial Today

DUESSELDORF, West Germany, May 12 (AP)—Franz Stangl, the former SS captain who commanded the Treblinka extermination camp and later escaped to South America, goes on trial here tomorrow.

Stangl, extradited to West Germany from Brazil in 1967, is charged with ordering the deaths of 400,000 persons in Treblinka in 1942 and 1943.

These events, he said, "demon-

strated that the President is still seeking a military victory, employing military pressure to get the other side to accept our terms."

"The evidence is that this will not work, and it does divide America," he said.

Mr. Halperin said he believed

the United States should aim at

withdrawing all its troops from Vietnam in a "limited period of time." Instead, he said, the President "is going to escalate the war."

The text has not been made public. But Mr. Halperin told a reporter yesterday that he disapproved of the decision to launch a bombing campaign in Cambodia and resume bombing North Vietnam.

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6 Campuses Still Closed**Striking Students Return
to Classes at 129 Colleges**

NEW YORK. May 12 (AP)—King students went back to rooms at many universities to strike action, marches and its continued at other colleges express student disapproval of in Indochina.

The Student Strike Informationer at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., reported that 266 colleges were on strike indefinitely. At 129 colleges and universities 22 states officially reopened yesterday, some with virtually empty classrooms.

Classes resumed at the University of South Carolina, in Columbia, under a heavy guard of state police and National Guard men

Independent Post Office Is Nearer in U.S.

WASHINGTON. May 12 (UPI)—The House Post Office Committee last night approved creation of an independent government agency to operate the Post Office, as recommended by President Nixon, but delayed provisions that had not been sought by the administration.

The measure would give all 11,000 postal workers an 8 percent increase retroactive to April 18, provide postmen living in high-cost-of-living areas with added benefits.

The Nixon reform bill, which was out of negotiations ending a 10-day postal strike last March, recommended the 8 percent raise.

The committee measure passed yesterday would extend the congressional veto time to 90 days and require only a simple majority of either house to kill rate-increase proposals.

Under the new arrangement, the Post Office would be operated by a 11-man board of directors.

The new agency would be known as the United States Postal Service, and the postmaster general would longer be in the cabinet.

One important change made by the House committee in the Nixon bill was recognition of the National Postal Union and the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Workers, both independent trade unions, which were threatened with extinction under the administration.

Science Foundation Funds

WASHINGTON. May 12 (AP)—The House passed yesterday a bill authorizing \$25.6 million for the National Science Foundation.

The President had sought \$498 million for the agency in the year beginning July 1, but the House Science and Astronautics Committee increased it to \$25.6 million.

Rep. Richard L. Roush, R.-Md., tried to get the House to stick to the original proposal, but his motion was rejected, 187-7. Then the bill was sent to the Senate on a 312-to-6 vote.

Packaging Safety

WASHINGTON. May 13 (AP)—A Senate yesterday passed a bill that would require hazardous household substances to be packed only in containers difficult for young children to open.

The measure, sent to the House yesterday, would empower the secretary of health, education and welfare to determine what substances require special packaging.

Local are opposed to the war.

Humphrey Calls for Probe Of Raid on Anti-ABM Party

MINNEAPOLIS. May 12 (WP)—Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey yesterday called for a Justice Department investigation of a midnight police raid on the home of a professor who was host to a party to raise money for a demonstration this weekend at the Xmas, N.D., ABM site.

The morals squad Saturday night rested the host, Prof. David Lykken, his wife and his 15-year-old son, and Prof. Matthew Stark, chairman of the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union, and 15 others on charges that they were in a "disorderly house."

Responding to Mr. Humphrey's request, the Justice Department began an investigation today of the raid, the Associated Press reported.

The catch-all "disorderly house" finance covers not only brothels but places where alcoholic beverages are served illegally. Ordinarily, it is used to raid after-hours drinking places or those without licenses.

Denies Selling Drunks

Prof. Lykken, a University of Minnesota psychologist, denied that alcoholic beverages were being sold. He said there were only small donations for beer, coffee and soft drinks.

He called the raid and the arrests, which included 13 women, political pressure to repress people in favor of peace.

Prof. Lykken, once given a security clearance by the CIA, said his son was dragged from the room by his arms and his long hair to the living room where the two were "herded." He said he faced police, including two plain-



Associated Press
ANGRY WIND—The ruins of the First National Bank and the Pioneer Natural Gas Co., of Lubbock, Texas, after a tornado passed, killing a number of residents.

Decrees More Contacts With Aides**Nixon Moves to Patch Up Cabinet Split**

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON. May 12.—President Nixon has directed his staff to maintain closer relations between the White House and members of the cabinet.

The President also has invited various cabinet departments to submit suggestions based on the experience of the last few days with student anti-war protesters.

Hereafter, as a high official explained, the new arrangement, the White House staff is to see to it

on how the administration can make more of an appeal to youth.

In the wake of recent grumbling in the cabinet, climaxed by Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel's plea for greater personal contact with the President, Mr. Nixon has ordered fuller two-way communication in the administration.

Consequently, the White House staff is to make sure that the views of cabinet members get through to the President by a prompt telephone call from a cabinet officer to Mr. Nixon if the matter is of sufficient moment.

Chiefly, the responsibility for closer liaison will rest with the office of John D. Ehrlichman, presidential assistant for domestic affairs.

In the past Mr. Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman, the presidential assistant in charge of Mr. Nixon's schedule, have been assigned a good deal of isolating, rightly or wrongly, for isolating the chief executive from contact with other administration officials and with the outside world.

Meanwhile Gerald Warren, deputy White House press secretary, denied a published suggestion that Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, might be brought to the White House as a sort of chief of staff, supplanting Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Finch, it was learned authoritatively, intends to remain in his cabinet post, which he originally chose in preference to a top White House staff position.

It is no secret that recently there has been a good deal of disgruntlement in the cabinet over one thing and another.

Hickel Aired It

Mr. Hickel, as his celebrated letter to the President last week made quite clear, has been disturbed over the administration's cold shoulder to youthful dissent.

Mr. Finch is known to be disgusted with Vice-President Spiro Agnew's hard-line speeches about campus disorder.

George W. Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, is angry that the President has not provided more money for the model cities program.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin, who is a former chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and Secretary of Labor George F. Shultz, who is a former dean of the graduate school of business at the University of Chicago, are reportedly disappointed that the White House has not sought their advice on relations with students.

And so it goes. So far as can be ascertained, however, no cabinet resignations are in prospect.

© Los Angeles Times

Two-Thirds of States Reduce Penalties for Using Marijuana

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK. May 12 (NYT)—In about two-thirds of the 50 states, drug abuse laws covering the possession of marijuana have been or are in the process of being revised to ease the penalties for first offenders.

Since the trend toward relaxation of generally stringent state laws began about three years ago, at least 27 states have reduced the status of first-time possession from a felony to a misdemeanor and have lessened the penalties accordingly. Similar legislation is under consideration and believed likely to pass in nine others.

According to one source in the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the impulse toward revision springs from the nature of the marijuana "problem"—that is, the pervasive use of marijuana.

"It's the middle-class family that's being hit now," the source said, "and they're the ones who wield the power. They're the ones demanding changes in the law."

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A Million Italians on Strike In Country's Major Cities

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—A wave of strikes ranging from railway workers to Red Cross nurses swept Italy today, assuming the proportions of a major labor offensive against the already shaky coalition government of Premier Mario Rumor.

More than a million workers in such key cities as Rome, Naples, Turin, Milan and Genoa struck to support demands by three big unions for more pay, shorter working hours and sweeping job reforms.

There were reports of scuffles between strikers and nonstrikers in Rome and Naples, but police said the situation was generally calm.

Unions controlling most of the 100,000 railway workers ordered a 24-hour nationwide strike starting at 8 p.m. The government said it

Hog's Liver Saves Soviet Woman

MOSCOW, May 13 (Reuters)—Moscow surgeons have saved the life of a pregnant woman ill with hepatitis by connecting her to a hog's liver, the news agency Tass reported today.

The operation was supervised by 38-year-old Prof. Valery Shumakov at Moscow's Clinical and Experimental Surgery Institute, Tass said.

But it did not say when.

The patient, named only as Tamara K., developed a liver coma as the result of infectious hepatitis in her sixth month of pregnancy.

"The hog's liver took over from her own defective organ during surgery while an artificial kidney filtered her blood. The baby was lost but the patient is now in good health," Tass said.

Prof. Shumakov, who has performed many kidney transplants, told Tass in an interview: "We are working on the development of an artificial liver and believe that this is just as feasible as the artificial kidney is now."



NON-SCENIC SIGHT—One of a number of trash and junk piles littering the banks of the Rock River near Rockford, Illinois. This one is near a truck terminal.

French Move on Environment, Hope to Muffle Paris Autos

By Eric Pace

PARIS, May 12 (NYT)—French authorities have made public wide-ranging plans to improve their country's environment—including a campaign to rid the Paris streets of excessively noisy cars.

They also include measures to reduce air pollution in the capital and to preserve the charm of the French countryside.

Officials who have been working on the "Program of Public Actions Relative to the Environment" say they were encouraged by the similarly encyclopedic plans for environmental measures that President Nixon proposed to Congress earlier this year.

Fourteen government ministries have been collaborating in drafting

the program on the environment, and a general report was presented to Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas yesterday. Much of the program will be up to his cabinet to execute, although part of it requires implementing legislation—as well as funds.

Drive Against Noise

Also yesterday the municipal government of Paris announced an anti-noise campaign directed against motorists and motorcyclists.

The police department complained that many drivers were "not sufficiently aware of the nefarious effects" of excessive noise "on the health of their fellow citizens."

The crackdown during the last two weeks of May is meant to jolt such

Drafting strict noise-control legislation for all of France is one of 100 measures foreseen in the "Program of Public Actions."

The 200 French civil servants who worked on the program are understood to have had the blessings of President Georges Pompidou.

Policies Lagging

French environmental policies have generally lagged behind those of the Scandinavian countries and Britain, where conservation sentiment has been vigorous for decades.

France's ecological planners are stressing the importance of environmental education at all levels in the school and university systems.

But they also envisage a wide range of specific projects. Including

Britain Frees Last 2 Spies In Nuclear Submarine Case

LONDON, May 12 (UPI)—The last two of five persons jailed in the 1961 Portland naval base spy case, which led to the downfall of a Soviet espionage network in Britain, gained their freedom today.

Harry Houghton, a 65-year-old former Royal Navy petty officer, and Ethel Elizabeth Gee, his 66-year-old fiancée and fellow base employee, were released on parole from separate prisons after serving nine years of their 15-year terms.

In a statement released by his lawyers a few hours before being freed, Houghton pledged his undying love for Miss Gee.

"Her love and fortitude during these nine-and-a-quarter terrible years in prison have been an inspiration to me," he said. "She is a woman in a million. Such love is hard to find."

"As long as I live, my main objective is to love and cherish Miss Gee. All I want is to be left alone."

The spy case was one of the most sensational in Britain's his-

tory. Following the March, 1961, trial, U.S. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, D. N.M., charged in congressional testimony that the secret documents stolen from the base allowed the Russians to catch up to the United States in the nuclear submarine race.

Lonsdale and Krogers

The prosecution charged that Houghton and Miss Gee did the actual stealing, while Gordon Lonsdale translated the documents and Peter and Helen Kroger, alias Morris and Helen Cohen, transmitted them to Moscow.

Lonsdale, sentenced to 26 years, was freed in April, 1964, in exchange for British businessman Greville Wynne, jailed in the Soviet Union on espionage charges.

The Krogers, each serving 20 years, were exchanged last October for British lecturer Gerald Brooks, also jailed by the Russians, and two other Britons serving Moscow jail sentences on drug charges.

In his statement today, Houghton said Lonsdale and the Krogers "went by no means at the head of the conspiracy and could not have been in the full picture of these events. He did not elaborate and said he would not discuss details further until his parole expires next year."

Soviet Diplomat

British newspaper reports said MI5, the British intelligence service, knew all along that Lonsdale and the Krogers were not the head of the spy ring. The reports named their boss as the former first counselor at the Soviet Embassy in London, Nikolai B. Korovin.

Korovin returned to Moscow in January, 1961, shortly before those five suspects were arrested.

Houghton was said to have been recruited by the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, while he was a naval attache at the British Embassy in Warsaw. He reportedly was enticed by a petite blonde agent named Katrin.



Ethel Gee after her release yesterday.

Vorster Reveals Cabinet Shuffle In South Africa

PRETORIA, May 12 (Reuter)—Prime Minister Balthazar J. Vorster yesterday announced a cabinet shuffle.

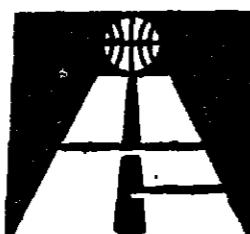
Mr. Vorster said Jan Hekk, the Minister of Economic Affairs, has resigned to devote his full attention to business activities. The prime minister said Mr. Hekk tendered his resignation during the last session of parliament but last month's general election had made it inconvenient to accept it at the time.

Mr. Hekk's portfolio will be taken over by Lourens Muller, who will retain his position as Minister of Police. Mr. Muller's Interior Ministry, however, will be headed by Marinus Viljoen, Minister of Land and Colored Affairs.

The Colored Affairs Ministry is to be taken over by Johannes Loots, at present Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance. Mr. Loots will also fill the vacuum in the cabinet as Minister of Planning.

The cabinet changes take effect next Monday, May 18.

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Mr. Walter Lutz (right) meets the IIG Chairman, the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, three times mayor of New York and former U.S. Ambassador to Spain. Both have switched to IIG.

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One-Sided Arms Limitation'**Laird Urges U.S. to Continue Missile System Deployment**

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that stopping work on the controversial Safeguard ballistic missile system and on single-warhead missiles would "inconsistent with the purpose."

The SALT Meet is 'Businesslike'

VIENNA, May 12 (Reuters).—Soviet and American negotiators continued to exchange views on ways of curbing the nuclear missile race in the seventh session of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) here today.

The two delegations talked for one hour and 20 minutes at the Soviet embassy and the chief American and Soviet negotiators, Gerard Smith and Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov, agreed to meet again on Friday.

Informed sources said today's talks were held in a businesslike atmosphere and like the previous sessions had been nonargumentative.

A July Date For EEC-U.K. Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

eadency of the Ministers' Council changes every six months, the British delegation is likely to face a French and an Italian top negotiator before the argument is concluded.

Before finalizing their common position for negotiations, the Six will meet again in Luxembourg, on June 8 and 9.

Holland's Foreign Minister Josephus said the session had "made little progress." It cleared the way for talks with the British, who, failing to reach agreement in 1968, were blocked by two French votes from having another try.

The Soviet Union would have opposed to enlarging the EC was lifted at the December summit conference at The Hague, Holland, when President Georges Pompidou pledged himself to negotiations within six months, provided the Community's farm policy, which mainly benefits France, was adopted. With the creation of Common Market policy for wine in March, this condition was fulfilled.

Equality for Britain

The six ministers also agreed to give Britain, once inside the Community, full equality with France, Germany and Italy. The EC will have two members each in the European Executive Commission, with one each for the smaller members (Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Norway).

This means that the commission, reduced from 14 to nine members yesterday, will return to 14 once the four candidates are in. The Ministers' Council of the nation body will have 61 votes, ten for the "big four," five each for Holland and Belgium, three each for Denmark, Ireland and Norway, and two for Luxembourg.

Miss Devlin, Six Invade Council, Get Thrown Out

OMAGH, Northern Ireland, May 12 (UPI).—Police today evicted 22-year-old Member of Parliament Bernadette Devlin and six of her followers from Omagh town hall after she broke into a council meeting and threw out the chairman.

Miss Devlin, in jeans and sweatshirt, flanked by six placard-carrying civil rights protesters, gate-crashed the council meeting shortly after it began.

She told the members the town was dissatisfied with their policy of discrimination against Roman Catholics in allocating houses, asked the chairman to leave, and took over his seat.

After a five-minute speech by Miss Devlin 20 policemen arrived and carried her and her six supporters, kicking and fighting, out the door.

Boy, 11, Is Killed in Niagara Plunge

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., May 12 (UPI).—An 11-year-old boy was swept to his death over American Falls here last night when the raft on which he was playing was caught in the current. David Pintos floated downstream a 20-foot raft from a mile and a half above the falls. He watched helplessly as the raft careened 300 yards from shore. The youngster could not swim.

Bishop Installed in N.Y. NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI).—The Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., a political activist who has been in the forefront of protests against the Vietnam war, was installed Saturday as bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.



PRE-CONFERENCE TALK—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin (left) chatting with Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz before the Comecon talks in Warsaw yesterday.

Comecon Premiers Meeting in Warsaw

WARSAW, May 12 (Reuters).—Premiers of eight countries met here today in a summit session of Comecon—the Communist economic coordinating and trading group—to review progress on integration.

The three-day meeting gathered heads of government of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, and Romania, as well as a representative from Yugoslavia, which has observer status.

Delegations will review work by commissions and working groups on a draft program covering long-term economic, legal, and organizational aspects of integration.

In an opening speech, Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz said: "We are all aware that realization of the many complicated undertakings of socialist integration is a long-term process.

"For this reason, last year's session recognized that it was necessary to work out a program for integration and a sequence and dates for achieving individual tasks," he said.

"We have set before ourselves a number of new and not easy tasks," Mr. Cyrankiewicz said.

Certain principles had been defined for cooperation in co-

ordinating members' economic plans as well as making forecasts of cooperation in Comecon was of great importance for Communist countries in their relations with Western partners with whom they wanted to maintain good economic contacts.

Following Mr. Cyrankiewicz's opening speech, the session adjourned for an hour. The eight premiers retired to a private room to discuss jointly problems concerning the course of the session.

In a commentary on the meeting In Warsaw, said improvement of cooperation in Comecon was of great importance for Communist countries in their relations with Western partners with whom they wanted to maintain good economic contacts.

The newspaper urged better multilateral links among Comecon countries and much broader use of instruments such as prices and exchange rates, and credits.

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NATO May Ask Russia to Cut Europe Forces

By Drew Middleton

ROME, May 12 (NYT).—NATO is considering a proposal that the Soviet Union reduce its forces in central Europe by 30 percent in return for a 10 percent cut in allied troop strength.

The foreign ministers of the alliance, who meet here later this month, are expected to call again for mutual and balanced reduction of forces in more definite terms than they have in the past.

The North Atlantic Council, NATO's executive group and highest authority, has been discussing reductions in forces since the first of the year. The preparation of a new offer has been complicated by the absence of any answer from the Warsaw Pact powers to a proposal made by NATO at its ministerial meeting in Brussels last December.

The discussions, however, are considered useful because they have established guidelines that will govern the content and phrasing of the NATO proposal.

Balance Essential

The first point is that the reductions must be balanced. A Soviet battalion moved from East Germany would probably not be disbanded but would assume new duties in the Soviet Union where forces facing Norway on the frontier between Lake Inari and the Barents Sea, or to the southwestern corner of the Alpine front.

An American battalion, on the other hand, would move across the Atlantic. There, if it was not deactivated, it would be ready to Turkey.

Military strategists now believe that NATO would have to use share grave doubts about the practicality of U.S. reinforcement in any battle in Western Europe. The same authorities agree that once these weapons are used it would be difficult if not impossible

to prevent escalation to strategic nuclear war.

Britain's Defense Minister Denis Healey maintains, however, that the early use of tactical nuclear weapons by NATO would convince the Russians that they were embarked not on a swift, relatively painless conquest, but were risking nuclear war. In his view, this would encourage political negotiations.

Cosmos-344 Is Up

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-344, its first unmanned satellite since it sent a cluster of eight aloft on April 25.

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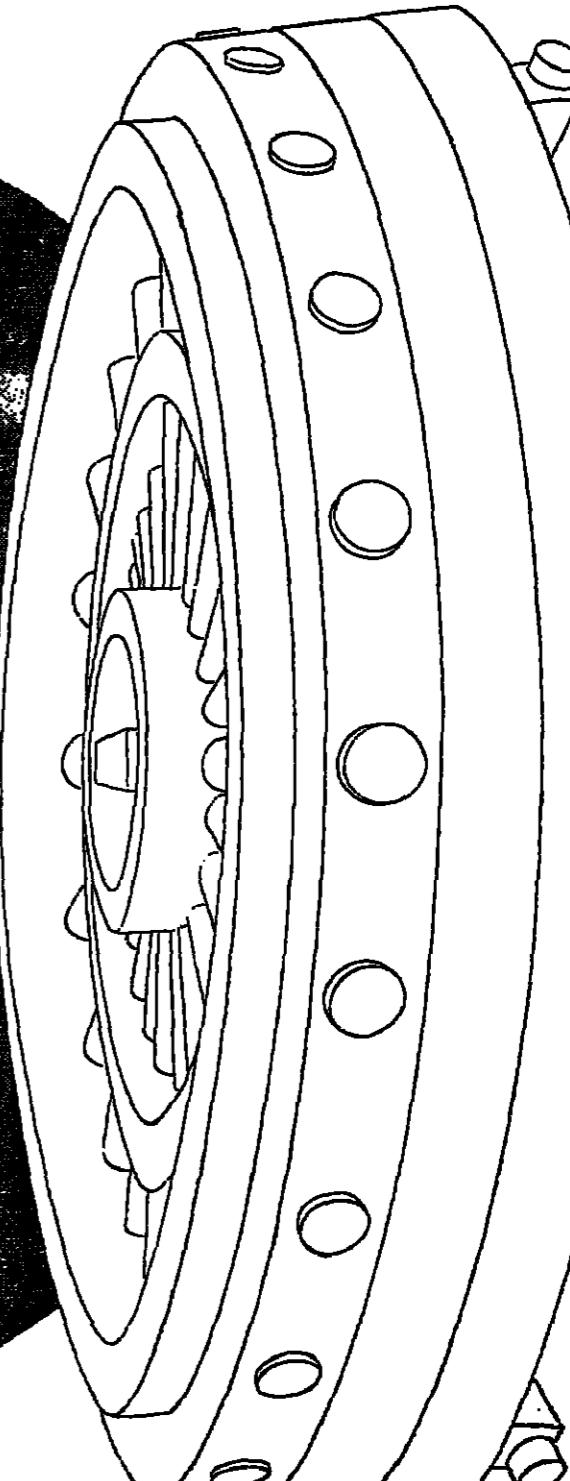
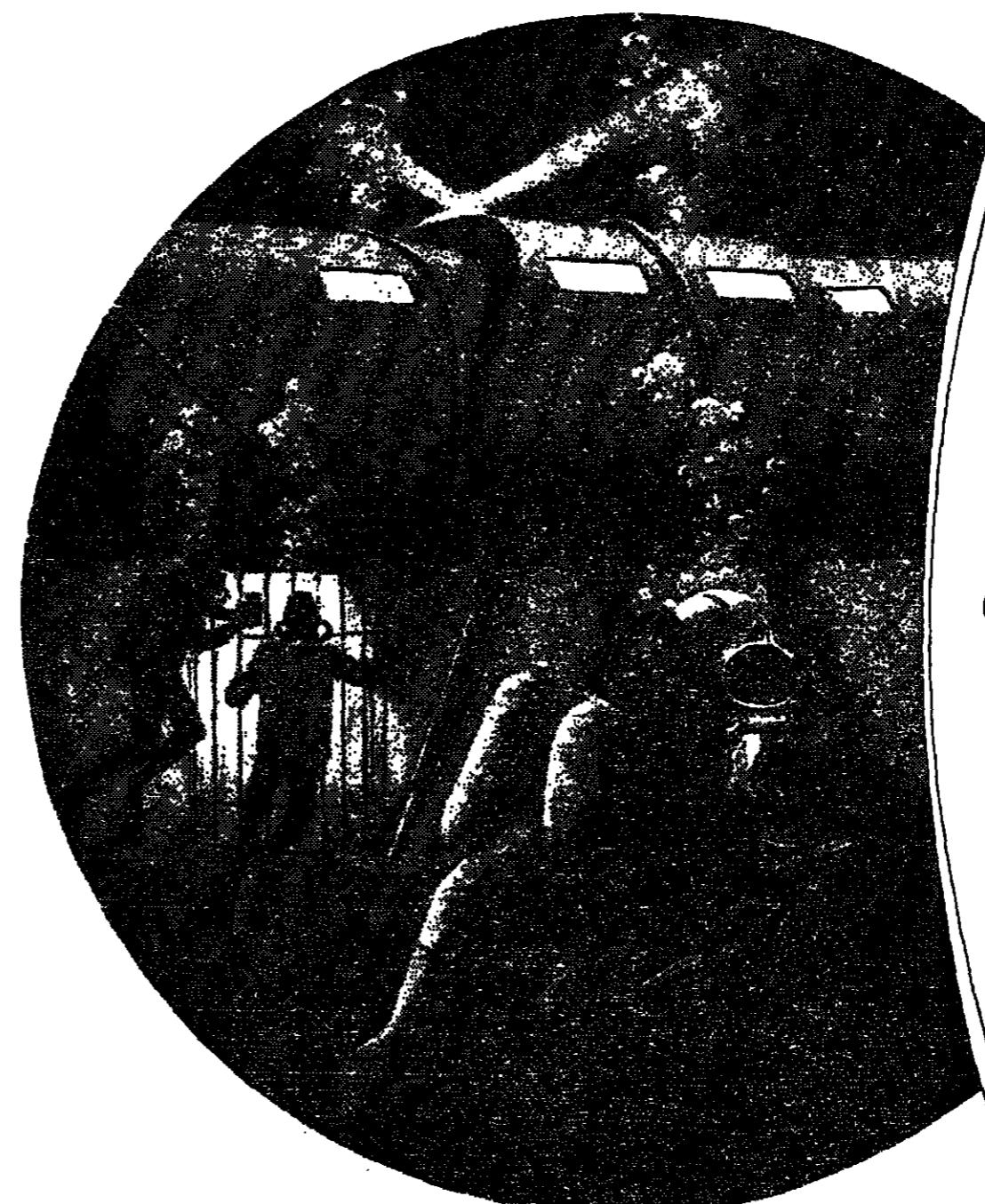
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**5 Greek Newsmen Jailed in Violation Of New Press Code**

ATHENS, May 12 (AP).—Five publishers and editors of three pro-government newspapers were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and stiff fine each today by a civil court for allegedly violating the press code by offering free books through newspaper advertisements.

The court acquitted two other editors from an independent daily on the same charge.

The convicted men appealed the court's decision and were immediately set free.

The journalists belonged to the newspapers Eleftherios Kosmos, Nea Politika and Ta Simerina.

The new press law that went into effect last Jan. 1, stipulates that prizes or gifts cannot be offered through newspaper advertisements.

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Page 6—Wednesday, May 13, 1970 **

The Reprisal War

The deep Israeli penetration into Lebanon is only a somewhat more dramatic example of a familiar technique. But it bears a sufficient resemblance to the American incursion into Cambodia to be examined in the light of that venture.

It has been the Israeli policy, for many years, to retaliate for Arab acts against Israel, whether by regular or irregular forces, with sharp reprisals. In the present case, Lebanon has been the not very gracious host of Palestinian guerrillas, much as the government of Prince Sihanouk unwillingly accepted the presence of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. Lebanon has made numerous efforts to control the guerrillas, but the latter had enough sympathy within the country, and even more in neighboring Arab states, to make firm regulation of them impossible.

So Israel struck at the fedayeen-dominated villages on its border. The hope in Tel Aviv was not, presumably, to inflict the kind of damage on guerrilla supply depots that was the goal in Cambodia, but rather to show Israeli ability and willingness to break up any sanctuaries beyond the true line.

There are, of course, many fundamental differences between the situation in the Middle East and that in Southeast Asia. But without belaboring what parallels there are, there is one resemblance that deserves

some study. And the chief thing here is that neither the American course in Indochina nor the Israeli tactics on their borders have brought peace closer. Quite the contrary.

The reprisal raids have only accelerated the growth of the guerrilla movement throughout the Arab lands. The air raids into Egypt have brought Soviet missiles, planes and pilots. No Arab government seems any closer to negotiating with Israel; each Israeli reprisal sends some kind of diplomatic shock wave around the world.

Among the significant differences between the Middle East and Southeast Asia is that America is very anxious to reduce its commitments there; the principal argument for the Cambodian venture was that the capture of supplies would clear the South Vietnamese flank for a sufficient time to permit the withdrawal of American troops to continue. Israel, on the other hand, is engaged in a struggle for its very existence and is resigned to the fact that this struggle will be a long one.

Nevertheless, in both regions war, under any name and by whatever means, saps the economic vitality of millions of people and tends to pervert their political institutions. Both need peace. And no experience of the past in either case shows that warlike acts will produce peace. For the sake of everyone concerned, there has to be a better way.



Letter From the Underground

By Daniel Berrigan

*Daniel Berrigan, an American Jesuit priest, recently went "underground" rather than begin serving a three-year prison sentence for burning draft records at Catonsville, Md., in 1968. Along with his brother, Philip, 46, also a priest, Daniel Berrigan was supposed to go to prison. Daniel was last seen in public at a rally at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., on the weekend of April 18. He served as a director of a religious work program at Cornell for several years. Daniel, 48, a widely published writer and poet, outlined in a letter his plans for the future and some of the reasons why he felt it necessary to resist his jail sentence. The letter, handwritten on yellow paper about April 26, was mailed from New York City. It was originally written for the French magazine *Africasia* on whose editorial staff Daniel serves. It will appear in the Friday issue of *Africasia*. An advance copy was made available to Bryce Nelson of the Los Angeles Times.*

ON APRIL 23 at 5:30 in the afternoon in New York City my brother Philip and another war resister were dragged from a Catholic priests' residence by agents of the FBI. Thus, abruptly, the two began serving federal prison sentences (of six and three years, respectively) for destruction of draft records.

Eight Catholics, including Philip and myself, have been sought by federal authorities since April 9, the date set for our surrender. That surrender was considered practically a foregone conclusion. Were not three clerics involved?

And even if clerics, in a passing fit of aberration, had once chosen to disobey the law, would they not now choose to repair their crimes promptly? Indeed was not the Catholic Church to which they professed adherence the greatest single supportive force of the Vietnam war, outside the government itself?

How is it, then, that after having chosen to break a law and thereby presumably suffer the consequences, one is led further into an obscure twilight existence, neither prison nor freedom, somewhere between crime and punishment?

It is realistic in such a nation as ours, where revolutionary rhetoric is common and revolutionary conditions have by no means coalesced (even in the case of Black Panthers), that a white cleric, sprung from a culturally stifled church, unfailingly obedient to Caesar, should now hear a different drummer, and fall into

Is the term "underground" as applied to the American instance a will-o'-the-wisp...?

There is a mythology abroad in our country, sedulously fostered by liberals and blessed in a remarkably superficial way by a former Supreme Court justice. It has to do with the moral necessity of joining illegal action to legal consequence. One who acts against the law, if he is to act virtuously and responsibly, must always take the consequences; otherwise, his act is necessarily tainted in the eyes of good men.

The principle obviously is of interest to those in power. It is a more or less conscious indication of the social, political and indeed religious status quo. It aims with vigor at the maintenance of law and order in whatever sector, in order to bring even the most passionate conscience under control of unchangeable, presumably benevolent, public authority....

Ethical men may, in such a way, even become a powerful support to an evil regime. In paying tribute to the courts, the law, the penal system, they become witnesses to the validity of the structures they seek to confront. Jails, law courts, police, and the social arrangements which depend upon their smooth functioning proceed on schedule to isolate and stifle dissent. The last state of things thus becomes worse than the first.

Appointed Role

It was presumed two years ago that the Catonsville resisters would play their appointed role faithfully, as indeed for some time we did. We remained in peace after our action, and submitted to arrest. In due process, "guilty" was the verdict returned against us. The charade of appeals went forward; we were free on bail; free that is, to a point. By court order, there could be no public speech that touched on specific areas of illegal, though nonviolent action....

What are presumably virtuous men to do when two years after they have staked their lives on the sanity of their fellow men, insanity still prevails?

To some of us one thing, at least, seemed clear. We could by no means presume that the criminal-punishment sequence must remain intact simply because two years ago it made sense. Something else might be required: The Vietnam war was more violent and widespread than ever; the march of power proceeded with uncompromising boldness, straight on toward foreign and domestic disaster. More victims were dying, wider

areas were devastated, the nation was caught, shamed and traumatized in the trap which it itself had fabricated and sprung.

More, the hopes of the early peace movement were wasted by atrition and false promises within and without; the large-scale reinforcement of resisters from student ranks, workers, blacks, middle-class, failed to appear. We of Catonsville were some years older, and as tired as anyone else; yet the next moves were still up to us. Or so it seemed, and seems.

Suffering Fidelity'

Some of us decided to continue resistance, to refuse jail. For how long, we do not know. With what effect, we do not know. For while Americans like ourselves, an attempt to create an underground presence which will be invisible and politically audible is indeed a chance one. We are neither Black Panthers, Frenchmen under Vichy, the German Confessing Church in the 30s, Algerians under occupation, members of the NLF...

Perhaps in such times one had best place consideration of purely political gain firmly aside. The odds are simply too great against us that they professed adherence the greatest single supportive force of the Vietnam war, outside the government itself!...

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There are no significant victories to be won in Cambodia, as even LBJ knew. The Cong can retreat indefinitely into the highlands, their captured equipment can be replenished quickly by Russia and China, their sanctuary command center is but one of many (as is the case with our centers in our sanctuaries in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, most of them of longer duration than theirs), and finally, of course, the Cong can and doubtless will reoccupy this same area

The Bull and the Bear

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—Perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most gingerly diplomatic negotiations now going on in Europe are those between Spain and the Soviet Union. Contacts have existed for 16 years, on-and-off, but they have recently been renewed at Moscow's initiative.

Despite strong ideological antipathy, the two countries show growing willingness to edge toward mutual recognition. As Gregorio Lopez Bravo, the Spanish foreign minister, says: "We must be realistic."

The first actual contact was mad, in 1954, at a French presidential shoot outside Paris when the Soviet envoy, Sergei Vinogradov, approached Spanish Ambassador Caso Rojas with unexpected cordiality.

Now, however, has revived interest. A Soviet merchant marine office has been opened in Madrid, and two of its members bear diplomatic passports. The Russians want exchange agreements between Spain and the Spanish news service and between Aeroflot and the Spanish airline.

Local Reds Furious

The clandestine Spanish Communist party is furious that Moscow is again in touch with Madrid, that Soviet-bloc members have established consular relations and that Poland has offset the effects of a miners' strike in Asturias by selling coal and sending a technical mission to expand production here.

Just this month the Soviet government took the embarrassed step of associating itself with the Spanish Communist underground in calling for the elimination of American bases and denunciation of the Mediterranean. But such generalized proclamations ring hollow in the ears of local agitators preoccupied with local problems. Madrid is not unaware of this problem.

So the talks drag on. The Spanish bull and the Russian bear aren't even remotely prepared to lie down together. Yet each sees a chance of using the other to his own particular purposes. On this basis, negotiations have dragged on intermittently for years.

Spain is concerned as Soviet naval penetration proceeds in the Mediterranean. The Spanish-owned islet of Alboran, previously uninhabited, is now manned by a small garrison from Cartagena because Russian warships started frequenting the area.

Neither Madrid nor Moscow pretends they have much in common. Yet there is awareness that each side has something to gain from the other. There's little likelihood that Spain would ever contemplate a neutralist position—even if relations with Russia were unexpectedly sour. Nevertheless, the Soviet ploy is a useful implied threat to bargaining with Washington.

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Soviet Bids Failed

In 1959 Generalissimo Franco told me Spain was unwilling to discuss diplomatic recognition even if Russia returned the gold. He added: "Soviet representatives have contacted our envoys abroad and asked that at least commercial relations be established. We always stated that a necessary precondition was the return of our gold. Nothing ever happened."

Letters

Nixon's Decision

The hue and cry re Richard Nixon's Cambodian decision is to be expected from those who are not (and have never been) familiar with the facts of war in Southeast Asia. It is surprising that Anthony Lewis, a fine reporter and erstwhile colleague, seems to fall into this category, judging from his remarks in the *Herald Tribune* of May 3-4.

As a student of world affairs (and Vietnam briefing officer to candidate Nixon in 1968), his recent action does not surprise me in the least. The United States is not "escalating" the war. The Viet Cong did that over two weeks ago when they pushed farther into Cambodia than ever before and established new bases. The United States is responding as it must—and in a big way.

Does Mr. Lewis really believe President Nixon is naive enough to enlarge and prolong the war indefinitely? I contend that this new action is designed to go in and take over every VC base in Cambodia, to drive every VC soldier back into North Vietnam, to then turn over U.S. material to the Cambodians (as Lon Nol has already requested) and to get out.

MURRAY W. WHITCOMBE, London.

The re-escalation into Cambodia and the killing of the four Kent State students, it seems to me, brings our American civilization to the very edge of catastrophe. As a result we at the American College in Paris are on an unlimited strike, initiated at the request of the American National Students Association.

We are deeply shocked and angry at these events. We who opposed American involvement in the war did think that there was a certain gentleman's agreement that the government would disengage (although at a small's pace) if we consented to be patient. And we have held to that bad bargain in the months since last Nov. 15; only to be deceived, all of us, at this senseless invasion into Cambodia.

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after Nixon pulls American troops back, if indeed he does. What gains are there to justify the greater risks?

PROF. ROBERT C. LEE, Paris.

Where It Hurts

The elderly expatriates who write you indignant letters protesting student strikes in France are not (and have never been) familiar with the facts of war in Southeast Asia. It is surprising that Anthony Lewis, a fine reporter and erstwhile colleague, seems to fall into this category, judging from his remarks in the *Herald Tribune* of May 3-4.

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International Opinion

Music in France An Authentic Note For Bartok Festival

By David Stevens

PARIS. May 12.—The Bartok festival that occupied all of last week at the Théâtre de la Ville had the dual virtue of presenting some of the not-so-familiar aspects of the composer's work and of enlisting a strong contingent of Hungarian musicians as insurance of excellence and authenticity.

Not that the great and familiar were ignored. Two French orchestras, under the Hungarian conductor György Lehel, performed the Concerto for Orchestra, Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta and the Third Piano Concerto, all dating from the last decade of Bartok's life, and the music of his two great stage works—"Bluebeard's Castle" and "The Miraculous Mandarin"—were on the concert programs.

But, 25 years after Bela Bartok's death in New York, these have either become staples in the orchestral diet everywhere or relatively well-known in the theater, and hardly need the ministrations of a festival.

Living Reminder

Far more of a revelation on several counts was the concert given by the Girls Chorus of Györ of all the composer's works for children's or women's voices. The program touched on three different aspects of Bartok's creative life and was a living reminder of extensive and important work as a collector and editor of the genuine folk music of Hungary and neighboring countries.

The program included Two Romanian Folk Songs, dating from 1915, a transcription of folk songs into choral form, and Three Village Scenes (1926), adaptations of Slovak folk songs for chorus and chamber orchestra (a piano was used here instead) that evoked an almost theatrical vision of different aspects of village life. The bulk of the concert was devoted to the 27 Choruses for Children and Women (1935), miniature masterpieces blending folk music, polyphony and Bartok's mature musical personality.

Completely at Home

These 27 short choruses deserve to be far better known than they are; they have been recorded as part of a complete Bartok edition by the Hungarian national recording firm; but the catch is that for this sort of thing it is virtually necessary to have Hungarian singers. The Györ chorus, 50-old girls and young women, was completely at home in this music and a worthy ambassador for the nation's rich choral tradition. Hungary is full of such choral groups, of all ages and voices, and there is hardly a native composer who does not produce things for them to sing, largely under the impulse given in this century by Bartok and Kodály.

More familiar but just as wide-ranging in their survey of the breadth of Bartok's output are the six string quartets, performed in two concerts by Hungary's foremost ensemble, the Tatra Quartet. This group's range encompassed an almost elegant refinement in the melodic First Quartet, plenty of tonal bite for the peasant vitality of the middle movements of the Second and Fifth, and an atmospheric realization of the mysterious mood of the second and fourth movements of the Fifth.

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"Les Poseuses," from the Henry P. Mc Ilhenny collection.

Important Seurat Work to Be Sold

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON. May 12.—"Les Poseuses," by Georges Seurat, one of the most important works by the post-impressionist artist, is to be sold at Christie's on June 20.

This is the only major Seurat work still in private hands and is being sent for sale by the Philadelphia art collector Henry P. McIlhenny.

Seurat worked on the composition for this painting from

autumn 1888 until spring 1889. He completed a large version, which is in the Barnes Foundation, Merion, Pa., and because he was not entirely satisfied with the result, started work immediately on another "Poseuses," one-sixth the size of the original. It is this smaller version which is to be sold next month.

Works by Seurat are rare. He worked slowly and died at the age of 31, leaving behind only a few great figure studies ex-

pressed in his characteristic pointillist technique.

To many collectors of modern art this work will doubtless be one of the most significant paintings ever to be offered at auction. As the last remaining Seurat figure study in private hands, the price it will fetch is an open question. It was exhibited at the 1913 Armory Show in New York, where it was bought by John Quinn, who also bought Seurat's "Le Cirque." Quinn gave the latter painting to the Louvre and willed the "Poseuses" to his niece, who, in turn, sold the painting to Mr. McIlhenny.

Seurat calculated the price for his "Poseuses" on the basis of a year's work at seven francs a day, which is about 2,500 francs or \$240 then—or in today's terms, about \$1,900. He was unable to sell it and six years after his death a dealer was still trying to get \$800 for it.

The London art critic John Russell has said that "Les Poseuses" represents the quintessence of Seurat's thinking about the painting of the nude, about the relationship of art to nature, and about the ability of painting in the late 19th century to communicate that sense of tranquil majesty which is the prerogative of certain kinds of very great art."

"Colette," at the Ellen Stewart Theater, based on the life of Colette and adapted by Edith Jones from a collection of her autobiographical writings, was appraised by Barnes as a "splendid evening in the theater," which "as a dramatic masterpiece . . . does not reach first base." Zoe Caldwell, as Colette, gives a performance that is "a privilege to watch," Barnes said, but the construction of the play succumbs to "the chaos of too many succeeding years." The cast includes Mildred Dunnock, Charles Stebert and Barry Bostwick.

"The Cherry Orchard," a revival of the Chekhov work by the John Farnham Company of Rochester, Mich., started a two-week run at the Broadway ANTA Theater as part of a series of performances by regional theater companies. Mel Gussow of The Times assessed the play as "fine functioning regional theater" but "an un-inspired and not very comic production of a comic masterpiece . . . will do the women's lib movement—which I wholeheartedly support—more harm than good." Joseph Papp directed the cast of April Stavash, Sharon Laughlin, Larry Bryggman and Peter Hais.

"What the Butler Saw," at the McAlpin Rooftop Theater, the late Joe Orton's last play, and the fourth play to be seen in New York by the English playwright, is a black comedy of manners—funny, outrageous and almost terrifying in its

depths of malice and sadism.

The Cherry Orchard

by Anton Chekhov

Directed by JOHN FARNHAM

Music by ROBERT DOWELL

Scenic design by RONALD HARRIS

Costumes by JUDY COOPER

Lighting by RICHARD HOGG

Properties by RICHARD HOGG

Chorus by ROBERT DOWELL

Music by ROBERT DOWELL

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Music by ROBERT DOWELL

Scenic design by RONALD HARRIS

Costumes by JUDY COOPER

Lighting by RICHARD HOGG

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Page 9

King-IOS Tie-Up Raises Questions

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
GENEVA, May 12 (NYT).—There are a number of unanswered questions, some of which raise the possibility of conflict of interest, in the arrangements that has given Denver businessman John M. King voting control over the Investors Overseas Services mutual fund empire.

These questions have turned financial institutions, particularly those in Europe, extremely cautious about entering a King-led consortium that would acquire a 20 percent interest in IOS as part of a rescue operation.

Further questions have been raised about the delay in reporting audited figures on IOS operations in 1969. A month ago Edward M. Cowett, who has just resigned as IOS president, said in an interview with the New York Times that the 1969 report would be ready in the first week of June.

Company sources now say the report will not be out until the end of the month. They say there is nothing unusual in this because of the highly complex nature of the company's activities.

Audit Still Underway
A representative of Arthur Andersen & Co., which is conducting the audit, said its team of 20 men could go no faster than the company would permit in verifying the books and records.

Mr. King and IOS founder Bernard Cornfield have had intimate business relations in the past, which has led a number of financial observers to speculate that Mr. King's motives in moving into IOS may have been defensive.

Some of his activities have also raised the possibility of conflict of interest.

Mr. King manages the natural resources proprietary fund of the Fund of Funds, which used to be the centerpiece in the Cornfield empire.

Assets of the Fund of Funds have fallen to \$485 million from more than \$800 million at the high point. Of the present assets, \$130 million is managed by Mr. King and is in investments in which Mr. King himself has an interest.

Joint Land Holdings
Mr. King and the fund he manages for IOS jointly acquired mineral rights in 22 million acres of Canadian Arctic land and some \$80 million in the Fund of Funds assets is represented by this property. In addition, Mr. King acquired for the fund \$80 million of participations in oil and gas households, in which his companies have an indirect interest.

One of Mr. King's businesses is selling participations in oil and gas exploration to investors. He organizes the purchase of mineral rights and then, though his own drilling and exploration company, exploits the property. The company gets a fee for this.

Bank of New York Denial
NEW YORK, May 12.—The Bank of New York, yesterday was said to be supplying most of the \$40 million line of credit to help rescue IOS, today denied the report. Samuel H. Wooley, chairman, said the bank is not involved with Mr. King's consortium and said the bank's only involvement is as custodian for several of the IOS funds.

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15th Floor
1000 BRUSSELS
(Place Rogier).

Of course, if oil or gas is discovered the value of the property will rise considerably.

But Mr. King also has other links with IOS. Three IOS mutual funds own securities in King Resources Co. and King Resources Capital Corp., both of which he controls, and in the Colorado Corp., of which he owns 30 percent.

The value of the holdings at the end of 1968 was in excess of \$70 million.

A sale of the King securities by IOS could severely depress their market price. Some IOS bondholders say that consideration had been

given to selling out by the portfolio managers.

In a contract that King Resources has made with IOS, the possibility of a conflict of interest with Mr. King in control of IOS is recognized.

The contract stipulates that present outside directors of IOS who will remain on the enlarged IOS board have the right to determine what business the mutual funds do with King Resources and not Mr. King or any of his directors.

Mr. King also spent \$10 million acquiring IOS stock, which makes him one of the principal IOS stockholders.

Big, Bold, Brash Optimism Helped Undo Geneva Giant

GENEVA (NYT).—“With escalating expenses and declining revenues no company can last very long,” said one key insider as he discussed the troubles of Investors Overseas Services, the company that has just ousted its chairman and founder in one of the most dramatic board-room struggles in corporate history.

Bernard Cornfield, the 42-year-old supersalesman who built IOS into a great financial power, remains on the board, but his wings are clipped, and the magic associated with his name (of being able to make money grow on trees) is gone.

John M. King, a Denver businessman, and a group of financial institutions have taken over effective voting control in a gigantic rescue operation to restore sagging confidence of 1 million IOS mutual-fund clients. What has happened to Mr. Cornfield and the sprawling enterprise he created that has brought the concept of people's capitalism to 120 countries?

Everything about IOS and Mr. Cornfield was big, bold, brash and optimistic, and this may have been part of their undoing.

One of the leaders of the Zurich banking community said that it was folly to operate a company the size of IOS unmanaged at one point \$2.5 billion of assets without making provision for a rainy day.

In effect, most observers agree, caution was thrown to the winds as the company increased its size and fortunes. Mr. Cornfield believed there was nothing IOS could not do as it branched out into other financial sectors—investment banking, real estate, insurance.

The company's philosophy was that you have to spend money to make money, and with its inbred optimism that nothing could go wrong, it spent lavishly.

A Christmas party for Geneva employees last year must have cost the company at least \$100,000. IOS constructed an enormous administrative center at Ferney Voltaire, just across the French frontier, equipped with the luxuries of a resort hotel. In Geneva, a lakeside chateau, once owned by the Colgate family, became a posh meeting place for directors.

There were private planes and yachts. Secretaries were hired for their looks as well as their efficiency, and some made as much as \$200 a week—a lot of money here.

Meanwhile, the company continued to expand its operations, paying in recent months \$6.5 million for a Canadian mutual-fund enterprise, and \$1.5 million for a Canadian insurance company, and blocking off \$8 million for a French bank, a deal that has yet to be consummated.

But some of its operations turned sour. Four out of five

of its investment-banking ventures were failures. The biggest flop was in Commonwealth United bonds. IOS brought \$30 million to market, and shortly afterward the West Coast conglomerate got into deep financial trouble. IOS then loaned money to Commonwealth to help keep it afloat, and put some of the Commonwealth bonds into IOS mutual funds.

While operating expenses soared—from \$40 million to \$80 million last year—the company became involved in some other financial razzle-dazzle that raised eyebrows of more conservative financiers.

Its Fund of Funds acquired half ownership of 22 million acres of Canadian Arctic land initially valued at \$1 an acre. Later 1 million acres were sold for \$16 an acre and the value of the rest of the holdings was then arbitrarily hiked to \$8 an acre, which automatically increased the Fund of Funds asset value.

The inability of management to control expenses and the somewhat unorthodox financial practices left the company exposed as the great bear market set in on Wall Street and as the company's own shares started dropping sharply.

The company went public last September when it was still surrounded in glamour, and many employees scrambled to buy the shares, some of them borrowing heavily in the process. Offered at \$10, the shares quickly doubled. But earlier this month they sank to \$3.75. Some employees who still held on with borrowed money took margin calls that wiped them out.

The drop in the shares was triggered by the knowledge that the company had experienced its first operating loss in the March quarter and that earnings predictions for 1969 that profits would double over the \$14.2 million of 1968 would not materialize.

As the market price dropped, wild rumors began circulating and this touched off a crisis of confidence that began affecting new fund sales.

Through April 22, the company's salesmen were able to sell \$115 million more mutual funds than investors wanted to redeposit. Around the middle of April, however, the cash flow turned negative. The rate of redemptions over incoming cash is now reported to be running around \$5 million a day, which company officers view with growing alarm.

The hope now is that the new management team, backed by strong international financial institutions, will restore investor confidence and keep the idea of people's capitalism alive in the galaxy of countries where IOS sold to the small investor.

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Congress Told To Hold Back Textile Quotas

Stans Says Agreement Expected by Mid-June

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans asked for and won today from the House Ways and Means Committee a delay of one more month to negotiate voluntary limitations on textile imports into the United States.

Mr. Stans told the committee in a statement prepared in advance but not included in his formal text, that “recent actions, which for obvious reasons I cannot detail, lead us to think we can reach agreement within several weeks.”

Thus, he asked the committee to defer its consideration of textile quota legislation, promising to report to the committee before its public hearings are concluded about mid-June. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., concurred in the proposed procedure.

Japanese Welcome Move

Mr. Stans said he expected to conclude “an arrangement with at least one, or more, key countries.” He did not name them, but Japan has been at the center of the negotiations so far.

Japanese sources said they knew of no new developments in the negotiations, which have been at an impasse. But they welcomed his statement.

Standard & Poor's 500 dropped 0.75 at 77.85, also a new low for the year.

The NYSE index was off 0.40 at 42.73, below last Tuesday's record low of 43.11.

The market began today as what one broker termed “another slow-down day.” Trading was sluggish and at 1 p.m. the Dow was nearly 7 points below its close yesterday, when the turnover of 6.65 million shares ranked as the slowest since the summer of 1967.

Snapback Dramatic

The snapback in stock prices after the defense secretary's report was dramatic. By 1:40 p.m. the Dow was almost even for the day and five minutes later it was ahead by more than a point.

But by 2:30 p.m. the indicator had returned to minus territory and prices continued to slip during the final hour. Volume rose to 10.85 million shares.

Why was the rally so short-lived?

“We've heard a lot of promises before and there tends to be a credibility gap now,” commented one broker. “There is still so much doubt and fear and caution on the part of investors.”

American-South African Investment, the only stock to reach a

Harry E. Chesebrough

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The general manager of Simca, Harry E. Chesebrough, has been named special assistant to the president of Chrysler International SA in Geneva. His new duties will involve him in the affairs of the three Chrysler operations in Europe—Simca, Rootes in Britain and Barreiros in Spain.

Pending a board of directors meeting May 20, Gwain Gillespie,

has been named general manager of Simca. Formerly managing director of the Dodge truck division, Mr. Gillespie joined Simca last February as Mr. Chesebrough's assistant.

Stanislaw Ciechanowski has been

made an assistant vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Based in Brussels, he will coordinate public relations and advertising activities of the bank's European operations.

Mr. Stans said he favored a “flexible approach” on quotas based on the long-term cotton textile quota arrangements.

If adequately enforced, this concept gives the protection required without, at the same time, compelling avoidable trade conflict,” he said.

“Accordingly, we would propose the addition of language authorizing the waiving of quotas in situations where a finding is made that the imported articles are not causing or threatening disruption on the domestic market.”

In another development at today's trade hearing, Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy proposed a change in the tax laws that would permit deferral of taxation on corporate profits earned from exports in much the same way that tax is deferred now on profits from foreign affiliates.

This would be done through establishment of a Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC).

Mr. Kennedy said: “We believe this proposal provides a more equitable and satisfactory basis for the taxation of export income.”

Last year four of the country's dozen major air carriers lost money. Now, tooling up for what was expected to be a period of substantial growth, some carriers are barely able to hold on to existing business.

Monumental losses in the first quarter point up the vulnerability in the first 1970 reporting period, never an outstanding one, all but two carriers have red in the red (two have not reported first-quarter earnings).

Trans World Airlines' losses went from \$14.9 million last year to a \$39.9 million loss in this year's first quarter.

The first-quarter loss of Pan American World Airways nearly doubled from \$1 million to \$20 million. United Airlines had a first-quarter deficit of \$15.1 million, compared with last year's first-quarter loss of \$1.2 million.

The economic downturn is the major factor. In addition, wage increases and other operational costs have burgeoned just as many carriers are putting into service and trying to pay for the most expensive aircraft ever built—the giant Boeing 747s.

Competition—the result of a proliferation of new routes handed out last year by the government—is also making it more difficult for the airlines to fill the growing number of seats.

Clearly, both business and vacationers are postponing travel plans because of economic woes.

Mr. Weidenbaum said that the economy “is marking time right now” in terms of physical volume, but that “prices are still under strong pressure from the cost side.” He said frankly that “we are running behind schedule in terms of visible relief from inflationary forces. Expenses are mounting, especially in the field

of labor.”

In an optimistic report on the state of the economy to the National Assembly, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing announced that limitations on credit, clamped down to curtail inflation when the franc was devalued last August, will be gradually eliminated starting July 1.

He also said that the nation's gross national product this year will increase 6 percent, compared to the earlier official forecast of 4 percent.

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Competition—the result of a proliferation of new routes handed out last year by the

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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High. Low. Div. In \$

Pretty much on the face of it you say. Sad markets around the world have made this sort of growth sound unreal. But they're real enough. Our clients in 44 countries have the portfolios to prove it. Stamp portfolios.

INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
670 Abitibi	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	-1/2
Actkins	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	-1/2
663 Aktlands	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	-1/2
120 Alcan	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	-2
444 Argus, Inc.	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	-1/2
1204 Av. S.W. S.	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1/2
450 Av. C. Forest	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	-1/2
721 Block Bros.	4.30	4.25	4.25	-.05
120 Cal. Pow.	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	-1/2
120 Can. Man.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	-1/2
946 Can. C. Wr.	.77	.76	.76	-.01
4223 Can. Im. Bk.	1.45	1.38	1.38	-1/2
75 Can. Weigh	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1/2
5260 Capital Div.	1.45	1.38	1.38	-1/2
4501 Can. Tel.	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	-1/2
1209 Can. Build.	.90	.89	.89	-.05
2882 Consum. Gas	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	-1/2
2155 Crush. Int'l.	115 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	-10
1428 Cyprus A.	4.00	3.90	3.90	-.25
2224 Dom. Edts.	201 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	-1/2
3375 Dom. Shpg.	1.35	1.30	1.30	-.05
269 Dupont Can.	159 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	-2
120 Dylon Div.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1/2
1158 Falcon Play.	156 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	-4
289 Fed. Grain	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	+1/2
1209 Gen. Digi. Car.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/2
1519 Gen. Elec. Co.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1/2
2162 Greyhd. Can.	.96	.96	.96	-1/2

High

Low

Last

Chg.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 12, 1970

High

Low

Last

Chg.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2057 Gulf Can.	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	-1/2
500 Hawk. Sid.	2.15	2.05	2.05	-1/2
741 HB Oil. G.	38	36	37	-1/2
2010 Huf. & Erle.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	-1/2
2020 Inco. Corp.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
931 Inoum.	15	15	15	-1/2
20 Indusmin.	1.40	1.40	1.40	-1/2
815 Inland Gas	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	-1/2
1130 Int'l P. Line	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1/2
103 Inter. Grd. A	3.70	3.65	3.65	-1/2
2631 Jockey Corp.	3.85	3.80	3.80	-1/2
7200 Kaiser Resour.	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1/2
5016 Lazart J.	2.45	2.45	2.45	-1/2
2020 Lobeau A.	2.45	2.45	2.45	-1/2
1744 Lobeau B.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1/2
2020 Lobew. A.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1/2
2537 Lester Corp.	15.29	14.50	14.50	-7/2
2020 Lofstrand	2.15	2.15	2.15	-1/2
5001 Lomax	2.92	2.91	2.91	-1/2
10700 Long. Tung.	1.70	1.70	1.70	-1/2
774 Moore	33 1/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	-1/2
328 Norand	1.10	1.10	1.10	-1/2
120 Nortel	1.14	1.14	1.14	-1/2
2273 OSF Ind.	3.70	3.50	3.50	-1/2
1224 Oshawa A.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa B.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa C.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa D.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa E.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa F.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa G.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa H.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa I.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa J.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa K.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa L.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa M.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa N.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa O.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa P.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa Q.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa R.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa S.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa T.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa U.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa V.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa W.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa X.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa Y.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa Z.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa AA.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa BB.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa CC.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa DD.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa EE.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa FF.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa GG.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa HH.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa II.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa JJ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa KK.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa LL.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa MM.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa NN.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa OO.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa PP.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa RR.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa TT.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa YY.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa ZZ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa AA.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
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1000 Oshawa GG.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
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1000 Oshawa OO.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa PP.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa RR.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa YY.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa ZZ.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa AA.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
1000 Oshawa BB.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2
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**BOOKS****INTENSIVE CARE**

By Janet Frame. Brasiller. 342 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by L. J. Davis.

"**INTENSIVE CARE**" is New Zealand author Janet Frame's 12th book and eighth novel. It is a peculiar, disturbing, and difficult book, mixing poetry and prose, past, present and future with a facility that is often dazzling, frequently clever, and occasionally just a little crazed. The effect is rather like spending an evening in the company of a compulsively talkative, brilliant, neurotic woman obsessed with blood, disease, death, and the suffering of lonely people whose lives have gone all wrong. It is a cruel book, imprisoned by a sensitivity that is at once analytical and feverish.

If a novel can be defined as a metaphor of reality, then its success depends on the sharpness and subtlety of its perception of the actual world and the behavior of actual people. A character in a novel must be brought to life before the author can make him dance. Unfortunately this is exactly what Miss Frame fails to do.

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1976 Olympics: Winter, Montreal Summer, Denver

(Continued from Page 1)
and 29 votes; Sion, Switzerland, had 3; Tampere, Finland, 12 and Vancouver 5. Sion led after the second ballot with 31 votes, to 29 for Denver and 8 for Tampere. But the Colorado city won easily on the final vote, 38-30.

While other members of the Montreal delegation were happily accepting congratulations in the slides, Mayor Jean Drapeau solemnly echoed the prevailing mood.

Alluding to speeches made earlier today at the official opening ceremonies of the 68th IOC congress, the mayor promised that the 1976 games would cost "an astonishing sum, but would be staged with 'simplicity, dignity and a real grandeur of friendship of peoples.'

Concern Over Costs

There has been much concern expressed here over the costs of staging Olympic Games. Dr. A.M.A. Klompe, the Dutch minister of cultural affairs, recreation and social welfare, told the delegates that these costs were pricing smaller cities, such as Amsterdam, out of the market for Olympic Games. Mrs. Klompe, in a speech that preceded and echoed one by Avery Brundage, the IOC president, also warned that commercialism, professionalism and nationalism were endangering the Olympic spirit.

On Saturday, Mr. Brundage had asked for the expulsion of Alpine skiing from the Olympic Games, and strongly suggested that basketball, soccer, ice hockey and figure skating may have to be banned for not following Olympic rules on amateurism. Today, the 81-year-old Chicago millionaire aligned himself with youth "who violently oppose war," are "against discrimination," and "feel the world is over-commercialized."

Mayor Drapeau has estimated that the costs for staging the Summer Games in 1976 will be \$100 million, and this despite the fact that Expo '67 left the city with sufficient highways and roads to stage such a spectacular.

However, the Olympic Village that must house 10,000 athletes must still be built, plus most of the major sports facilities. These include an 80,000-seat Olympic stadium, an outdoor glass-enclosed swimming pool that can seat 10,000 spectators, a 10,000-seat velodrome for the cycling events and a rowing course on Lachine Lake.

Spirit of '76
In fact, Los Angeles probably has the best argument for economy.

Wilson Renews Appeal to Halt S. African Tour

LONDON, May 12 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today renewed his appeal for cancellation of the coming tour of Britain by an all-white South African cricket team.

He told Parliament that Home Secretary James Callaghan is ready to make available all the police necessary to maintain law and order in case of threatened demonstrations during the tour against South Africa's apartheid segregation policies.

"But," he said, "in view of the threat to the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh as a result of this tour, and in view of the danger that many countries in the future will not want to play cricket with us, I believe there is a case for reconsidering it."

A number of African and Asian Commonwealth countries have announced they will boycott the Commonwealth Games at Edinburgh this summer if the tour by the South Africans goes ahead as planned.

The Cricket Council, governing body of the game in Britain said last night it will not call off the tour despite earlier government plans.

Wilson said he believed that if Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath had supported his appeal to the Cricket Council it would have reconsidered canceling the South African visit.

Patterson's Brother Faces Draft Trial

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—A federal grand jury yesterday indicted Raymond Patterson, 27, brother of former heavyweight boxing champion Floyd Patterson, on a charge of failing to submit to armed forces induction.

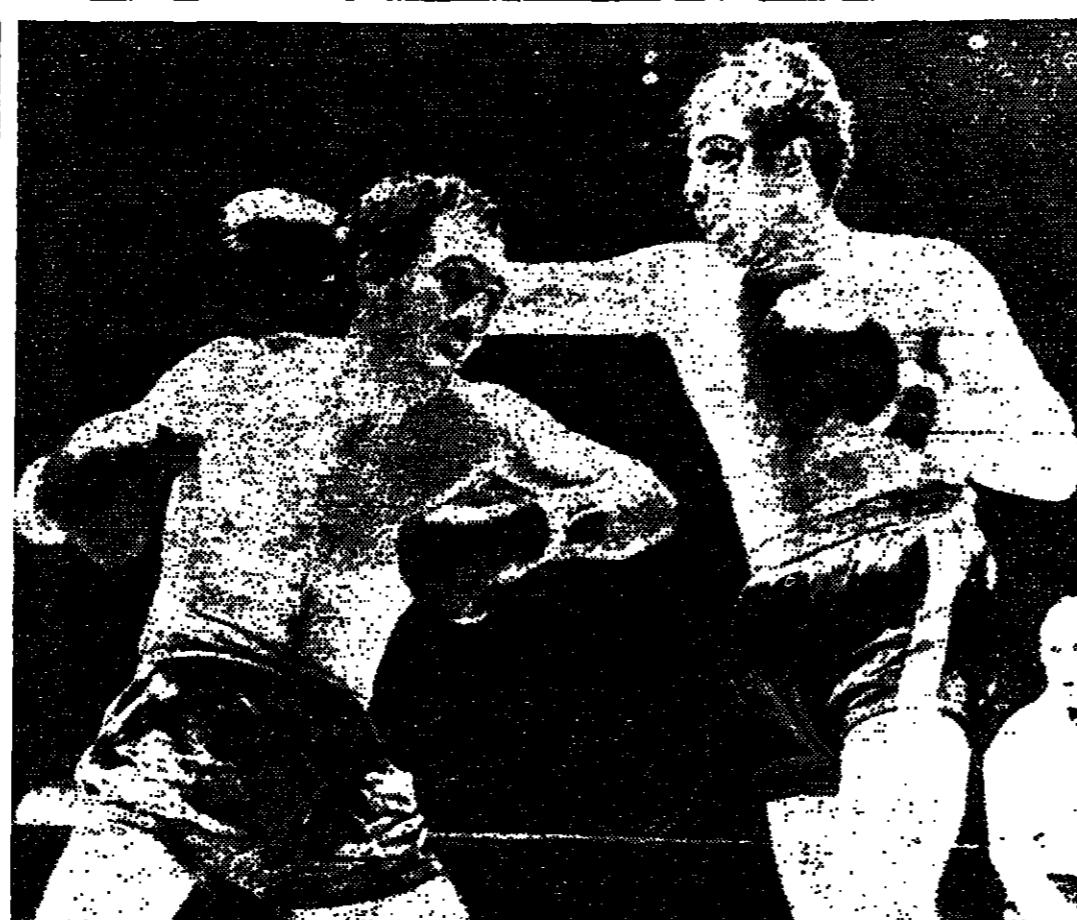
Federal authorities said that Raymond Patterson, also a boxer, has been living in Sweden and had signified his intention to marry a Swedish woman and stay there.

He allegedly failed to report May 28, 1968, as ordered by his local draft board.

Raider Linebacker Quits
MILITARY VALLEY, Calif., May 13 (AP)—Oakland Raider linebacker Chip Oliver says he has dropped out of pro football and joined a communal living project at nearby Larkspur. Oliver says he's no longer enamored of the material things a \$40,000 salary would buy.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Zubia, Spain, Luis Oceja won the 20th stage of the Tour of Spain, a 15-kilometer race for the home competitors. Apart from Oceja's overall victory following his first place in the stage, the other results of the day were: 2nd, Jose Luis Diaz of the team prize and the mountain prize with Augusto Zamora.



BLOODY WILL TELL—Marcel Cerdan jr., left, and Donato Paduano, exchange punches in 8th round at Madison Square Garden. Cerdan took 1st loss.

Paduano Gets Nod Over Cerdan

By Dave Brady

NEW YORK, May 12 (W.P.)—Donato Paduano of Montreal put on a rousing finish after suffering a nasty cut eye on a butt in the fifth round and pounded out a unanimous 10-round decision over Marcel Cerdan jr. of Toulouse, France, last night in Madison Square Garden.

Cerdan was cut over the eye in the second round and both fighters were smeared with blood at the finish. A crowd of 10,787 arose and acclaimed their efforts wildly at the finish.

The bout was so enthusiastically received that it was announced immediately afterward that a rematch is planned for August.

Cerdan did not have the reckless abandon of his late father, Marcel

Paduano was much stronger at the finish, looking like the 8-to-5 favorite when Paduano got cut.

Each weighed 148 pounds, but Paduano was much stronger at the finish, looking like the 8-to-5 favorite when Paduano got cut.

It was Cerdan's first loss in 48 bouts, including a draw. He was down for \$40,000 and 27 1/2 percent of the gate and broadcast rights.

Paduano, who remained unbeaten while winning his 19th bout, was guaranteed \$35,000 against 22 1/2 percent. The gate was \$91,601.

Jean Josselin of France, the former European welterweight champion, used his experience and fast hands to pound out a unanimous decision over Danny McAlonan of New York in a 10-round middleweight bout that opened the card.

The gash bled freely and, after

the round, Dr. Edwin B. Campbell, New York Athletic Commission physician, examined it and indicated it was not so bad that Paduano could not continue. He also examined Cerdan's eye, which bled only once after the round in which it was opened.

Cerdan retreated as though he were a counter-puncher but would dash back in when he was ready to punch. He bled Paduano's nose in the first round with a double jab.

Cerdan had his left eye reddened during an exchange in the second round and it was split open on the last punch of the round, a right cross.

The Frenchman's handlers did a good job of stopping the bleeding between rounds but Cerdan was in headlong retreat from the third round until the fifth, when the butt slashed Paduano's left eye.

Cerdan went for Paduano's eye in the sixth, but instead of retreating, Paduano chased him and took command in the seventh with jolting straight lefts and occasional right leads. Only in the 10th and final round did Cerdan make a toe-to-toe stand.

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Marcel Cerdan jr. ... a bit of tiger.

Cerdan was reported as saying, "I was cut first by a butt by Paduano in the second round before he was cut by a butt. It was a mutual butt when Paduano got cut."

Paduano, one of Italy who speaks some English, said, "We were bobbing and weaving in the fifth round. His head was lower than mine. I was worried that the bout might be stopped but my manager told me right away it was not bad."

The bout was so enthusiastically received that it was announced immediately afterward that a rematch is planned for August.

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Observer

On Not Losing

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon says he is not going to be the first president to lose a war. Before him President Johnson said the same. This is sports talk.

Easy to make fun of, but not so easily disposed of because the notion of war as the ultimate game is a big piece of mental luggage in Atlantic society.



Baker

The British have that old canard about Waterloo being won on the playing fields of Eton, which prettifies the reality of Wellington's army—princeps proletarii, in fact. The Prussians. Well, we know about the Prussians with their magnificent planning for the big game. Those railroad timetables. Beautifully diagrammed movements on wall maps bristling with beautiful pins. Sort of three-dimensional Parcheesi for big boys.

In the film "Patton," George C. Scott as the general of the title makes a persuasive statement of case: Americans like to win. Football or war. And so we do.

When presidents begin talking about being the first to lose a war, there is no reason to think they are kidding us. Even when the opponent is so lightweight and underquipped as North Vietnam in coalition with the Viet Cong.

In the metaphor of war as sport, President Nixon assumes the role of coach. The United States becomes a team. The Yanks, perhaps? No. The Americans. The United States Americans.

There hasn't been a team like the Americans since Frank Merrill attended Yale. Because the Americans can say with reasonable accuracy that they have never lost a game (war). There may have been a couple of standoffs, but there are no defeats on the record.

After upsetting the Redcoats in the opener and battling them to a standstill in the return engagement ('61), they went on to trounce the Mexicans,

massacre the redskins, K.O. the Spanish, score two decisive victories over the Germans ("Krauts Rout'd," "Nazis Crushed") and pulverize the Japanese.

The Civil War in the middle of this long season is a problem. It is really very difficult to think of that as a game. It was too much like—well, like war. All that liberation happening right in one's own bean patch doesn't seem very much like sport, but then it's been so long ago...

Anyhow, there was that odd contest with the People's Republic of North Korea. Bush leaguers, to be frank about it. It should have amounted to nothing more than an exhibition, a light sweat. Then the Chinese came pouring out of the field with those awful bugles. Communists.

The Americans gave an excellent account of themselves in Korea finally. And there was a negotiated settlement. Though many persons were angry about the President's failure to treat the war as sport, no one suggested at the time that the Americans had been defeated.

The idea that the United States, capable of the final human wipe-out, could possibly lose to the Republic of North Korea, even supported by the Chinese Communist infantry, was too patently nonsensical.

The idea that it can lose to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong is even sillier.

What the President fears is the wrath of a public fallen into the habit of viewing war as sport. In sport, games are won or lost in sudden-death overtime if necessary. A game unwon is a lost game, a blot on the team's record, a threat to their No. 1 ranking in the Associated Press poll.

This is not fancy. The President's men use a different metaphor, of course. They do not talk about sport. But about the danger of upheaval from the right (the fans and alumni) if this war (game) should not seem to be won. The problem for President Nixon is to quit playing football without energizing fans and alumni. To tell them that war is not the least bit like the Super Bowl.

Home Sweet Home:

20 Feet Below Ground

At an Old Missile Site

By Anthony Ripley

CHUGWATER, Wyo. (NYT)—"We'll build a sweet little nest."

"Somewhere in the West."

"And let the rest of the world go by."

Francis Daellenbach's little nest is an old Atlas missile site—a leftover from international power politics, a forgotten substitution of the cold war.

His wife, in a gaudering hat, pokes at the dry, tan Wyoming soil, eight miles southeast of Chugwater on a high, windy rise on the endless, treeless plains.

She is encouraging a lawn near the small, pink concrete block building the Daellenbachs built on the surface.

Their home is 20 feet below in the concrete fastness that for a brief slice of history contained a liquid-fueled Atlas model E intercontinental ballistic missile and a five-man combat crew on 24-hour duty.

"This is the old red button room," Mr. Daellenbach said, leading a visitor to his windowless concrete living room.

The house was one of 24 Atlas missile sites built in the 38-mile radius around Cheyenne, Wyo., in a crash program that began in the old missile gap days of the late 1950s.

It went operational in 1961. By 1965, it was phased out, made obsolete by the solid fuel Minuteman missiles that need no attendant crew and only a narrow concrete silo.

A smiling practical man of 50, Mr. Daellenbach likes the place. There is plenty of room for his home and for the machine tools of the Daellenbach Manufacturing Co. two employees at present—"just us."

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This was the 20-foot-wide and 20-foot-tall room that looks as long as a football field where the huge Atlas once lay on its side, awaiting fuel from its crew and instructions from the White House.

\$5.5 Million

The 18.47-acre site, surrounded by a barbed-wire and chain-link fence, and the underground reinforced concrete buildings, 2 to 4 feet thick, and connected with emergency tunnels, cost the government \$5.5 million. Fully equipped, it was worth \$11 million, Mr. Daellenbach said.

He bought the place, and another one like it near Hereford, Colo., for \$3,116,800 each in 1968. They moved in 14 months ago.

There were great public ceremonies when construction started on the missile complexes in June, 1958. Since the days of the Indian, Cheyenne has always had a military post, but the Francis E. Warren Air Force Base was scheduled to be abandoned when the Defense Department

announced it would become, instead, the center of a \$65 million missile complex.

The late Sens. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, and Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming, attended the ground-breaking, along with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Nathan F. Twining.

"Why are we building this monster here?" Gen. Twining asked rhetorically at the dedication ceremonies.

"We want to protect our way of life and to help other people to live the way they want to," he answered. "To do this, we must be ready."

Today, a sign outside the air base reads: "Peace is our profession."

The government left two deep wells and pumps on the site, so Mr. Daellenbach has much more water than he needs. He pumps some into a pond named Murrill Lake, after his wife.

He also irrigates a vegetable garden where the crops grow quickly and large, commanding some of his farmer friends. "Some people think it's radiation from that old hydrogen bomb that makes them grow so big," he said. "But you know there's none of that here."

Mr. Daellenbach was not cynical about the huge government spending on the Atlas sites, though he wonders how effective the missiles might have been if needed in case of war.

"No one knows if they tried to fire them that they would have worked. They told me only about four out of nine of them were good. They were obsolete when they built them."

"But on the other hand, you never know—it might have saved the world."

Francis Daellenbach and his missile-site home.

The New York Times

PEOPLE:

Whatever Happened To Leslie Fenton?



People keep popping their heads into our office (a disconcerting practice tolerated only when accompanied by bodies). Yesterday Mrs. Rose Leopold popped her head into our office. "Monsieur," she said in perfect English, "whatever happened to Leslie Fenton?" We assured her we hadn't had so much as a postcard since 1913, but melted a little when further investigation revealed Mrs. Leopold to be an old-movie buff by virtue of her husband's having played ring-leader in Borough Park, Brooklyn, with Diana Lynn's brother. "He played all those Chinese parts," said Mrs. Leopold by way of clarification. "He was always in the middle of different tong wars, you know." We didn't, really, but Mrs. Leopold had such a friendly head—sort of American, you know?—that we promised we'd ask both of our readers (Al Dix ought to know, there's a thought. Believe it or not, Al knows what ever happened to Vera Hraba Balston, but he's not saying.)

Another faithful fan who needs help is Jay Ross, of Munich, who wonders why his fingernails grow faster than his toenails. What the hell, it's just one of those days...

And while we're at it, a word to all those lemmings who wanted to know what was so exhilarating about the story of Henry Cope (People, May 7), the man who lived green, dressed green, ate green, etc. That Tom, his other like 'em or you don't, asked to "define your terms" (it is axiomatic that in every gathering of two or more consenting adults there is always one raisinhead who has to have his terms defined), we gave it up as an impossible equation and cited, instead, the prototype of the delightful ...

... me, to wit:

Question: What did the farmer say when he saw the Indians coming over the hill?

Answer: "Here come the Indians."

So listen, if (A) Leslie Fenton leaves you out in left field, and (B) Dennis aren't really your bag, either, (C) might you just possibly know why a shaggy-dog story is called a shaggy-dog story instead of, say, a bald-eagle story or a wire-

MRS. WONDERFUL—Altavista Gore, 25, a dancer in Sammy Davis Jr.'s night-club revue, marries the boss in Philadelphia judge's chambers Monday night. It was the third marriage for Davis, 44.

haired-pussy story or like that? (The closest our dictionary comes is "Shaggy-male mush-room—conspicuous comatosus," which doesn't seem to help much.)

RESCUED: Thomas Leycock, 53, of Sheffield, England, from what might have been a nasty case of miasma he had not his neighbors noticed—that Tom hadn't been around for five days and called the police. The way Leycock tells it, "I went to listen to the Celtic soccer match on the radio last Wednesday. I fell asleep, and when I woke up I was down among the springs. They were caught among my nightclothes. I kept struggling, and the springs were too strong for me. I don't know what I would have done if police hadn't come because I was getting weaker."

CRYPTIC: A cable just received from Germany that reads: "SIR BE HONEST WHERE ON EARTH ARE YOU GOING TO FIND PEOPLE ON A MONDAY TO TALK ABOUT ON A TUESDAY. CHAMBERS FRANK-FURT?" Dear Mr. Frankfurter: Nov shock to pop.

DICK RORABACK

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